

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.
(ESTABLISHED 1875.)

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
ADVANCE BY MAIL.

ADVERTISING RATES—FIFTY.
50c. per square line for display.
25c. per square line for classified columns.
50c. per square line for reading notices.
Advertisements can be inserted at any time and at any rate.
No discount for time or space.
Columns 2 1/2 inches wide, 1 1/2 inches long.
Sample copy mailed free on request.

JOHN McFARLANE, Editor.
Office: 219 Thirteenth Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 24, 1907.

The Dingley law is now 10 years old, and probably no enactment ever justified itself so well by practical operation as this. It has certainly done enough to justify the position of the Standard-bearers to let well enough alone.

The year 1906 closed with the Treasury ahead by a balance of \$23,000,000 receipts above expenditures, and it seems that Secretary Shaw's estimate of a surplus of \$24,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, terminating June 30, 1907, will be more than realized.

Those dreary people who are forever trying to take all the fun out of life are now advocating a huge wait. Most of us have gotten to that point where a wait is only a dim, far-away reminiscence, but we want to leave something beside a reunited country to our grandchildren.

A Western infidel makes a great point of an alleged discovery that not one of the Gospels was really written by the saint whose name is attached. What of it? The truths therein written have been seen to be absolute truths by the men of all ages, and their verity is more clearly perceived to-day than ever before.

They tell a story of a Montana 'Squire' who had a man before him accused of theft. The prisoner's counsel produced witnesses to prove that the man was elsewhere when the theft was committed, and therefore had an alibi. The 'Squire' began thumbing one of his books.

"I'm sure your honor will admit that we have established an alibi for the accused," said the attorney.

"Yes," answered the 'Squire,' "and I was just looking thru the book to see what was the penalty for an alibi."

Gov. Folk, of Missouri, has caught the infection of strenuousness, and his message to the Legislature embraced a list of reforms that occupied a page of a paper in small type. It is the most formidable list of innovations and charges that has ever been submitted to a Legislature. The Republicans saw the long list with interest and amusement, and promised the Governor that all of his recommendations that are right will be cordially supported by them, and he can rely upon them. They accompany this with the sarcastic intimation that this is much more than he can expect from the members of his own party.

VISIT OF THE G. A. R. NATIONAL PENSION COMMITTEE.

Commander-in-Chief Brown came to Washington last Monday, where he met all the members of the G. A. R. National Pension Committee. These were:

Past Commander-in-Chief A. G. Weisner (Wis.).
Past Commander W. A. Ketchum (Ind.).
Ex-Commissioner of Pensions E. F. Ware (Kan.).
Past Commander S. H. Hayner (Iowa).
Past Adj.-Gen. J. H. Goulding (Vt.).
Past Commander H. M. Nevins (N. J.).
Past Commander D. E. Pugh (Ohio).

The Commander-in-Chief and the Committee had a busy and, we think, very fruitful day in advocacy of the McCumber bill, which they had adopted instead of the bill recommended by the National Encampment. They first went to see the President by appointment at 11:30 in the morning and were received by him with a warm welcome. They had a long conference with him, in which he expressed his entire sympathy with the bill and his hopes of its passage. Next the Committee, accompanied by Past Commander-in-Chief John R. King and Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief John McFarlane, visited the Commissioner of Pensions and went over the matter with him, and then met by appointment Speaker Cannon.

Speaker Cannon went over the whole matter carefully. He read the McCumber bill, and asked the Commander-in-Chief if the bill suited the Grand Army of the Republic, and they unanimously declared its passage as it was. Comrade Brown assured him affirmatively, and said that although the National Encampment had favored another bill, he was sure from his correspondence and interviews with the comrades that they would be better suited by the McCumber bill. Speaker Cannon went over the matter in detail, and said when the bill was reported from the Senate, that after a consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions and of Pensions, he decided that as the Committee on Invalid Pensions was much overworked by private and special bills, to refer it to the Committee on Pensions, which was done. That Committee was able and faithful, and would no doubt give it careful consideration and report it in time to the House. He said that he was in entire sympathy with the bill, and as a member of the House would vote for it if it came up. It was a question of finance and economy, as no matter what might be due and just, the finances of the Nation had to be considered. For his part he felt an acute sympathy with the widows of the veterans who had fought the bravest of battles, and he wished that they could be provided for by the revenues of the country would admit. At present the military expenditures of the country, to which the appropriation for pensions figured, formed a large percentage of the expenditures, and it was a question how much farther they could be enlarged. He inquired as to the probable cost of the bill, and Washington Gardner, of the Appropriations Committee and Chairman of a subcommittee on pensions, was called in for consultation. Comrade Gardner said that his estimate was that the bill might require an addition of \$15,000,000 to the annual expenditures. That matter was discussed at length by all present. Ex-Commissioner Ware said

that he had made an estimate from an independent standpoint before reaching Washington, and that possibly the expenditure might be from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

The matter of the Unknown Army was brought up and all present assured the Speaker that that was a bugaboo which the operation of the Age Order had demonstrated not to exist. There had been an assumption, which had had great weight with everybody, that there were some 150,000 veterans living who had not yet applied for or received pensions. The operations of the Age Order were such as to bring all of these men out, and the total allowances under that order were only 21,000. This could be safely assumed to be an approximation of the entire number, including those on the rolls that would receive the benefit of the bill.

The Commander-in-Chief called attention to a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions, dated March 28, 1906, giving an estimate of the number who would be benefited by the passage of a bill granting \$12 a month to all veterans who served 90 days and had reached the age of 62. This would be increased to \$15 when they reached 70 and \$20 a month when they reached 75. The Commissioner stated that of those on the roll, 37,000 are receiving \$6.00 a month; 65,000 are receiving \$8.00 per month, and \$4,100 \$10 a month. This would make a total of 146,000 who would receive the benefit of the bill, at a total cost of \$5,324,000. Of the 230,000 pensioned at \$12 a month and 21,000 at \$14 a month, he believed that about 55,000 are between 70 and 75 years of age and, therefore, would take \$15 under the bill. This would involve an increase of \$15,000,000. Of those pensioned at \$12 and \$20 a month, it was believed that 30,000 would be over 75 years of age June 30, 1906, and to increase them to \$20 a month would take \$2,000,000 a year. It was pointed out that these figures were made nearly one year ago, since which time about 50,000 veterans had died. The Speaker went at length into the method of procedure by which the bill could be brought before the House and passed, saying that there were three ways in which this could be done, and a determined majority could not fail to secure the report and passage of the bill.

The Commander-in-Chief was quite desirous of having an interview with Mr. Loudenslager, of New Jersey, the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and the Speaker sent for him. When Mr. Loudenslager came in, the matter was gone over with him, and he said that, of course, he could not tell what his Committee would do, except that it would give the bill careful consideration and endeavor to arrive at facts to be presented to the House with its report. He was in much doubt as to the cost of the bill, and desired greatly to obtain facts as to the number and the probable expenditures under it. A prolonged discussion was held as to the likelihood of this number which could be only estimated, as there was no way in which the exact number of survivors of the civil war could be arrived at. He promised, however, that all diligence would be exercised in arriving at facts that could be presented for the House's guidance.

The Commander-in-Chief said to Mr. Loudenslager that the G. A. R. National Pension Committee had come, together from Kansas to the Atlantic coast; that the members were all men

having much private business of importance; that they had made this visit at considerable expense and inconvenience to themselves, with no hope of reward, except that of benefiting their comrades; that while the Speaker had properly said that the House of Representatives were strongly in the eye of the country the Commander-in-Chief and the Committee were strongly in the eye of a great mass of the citizens, who looked to them to properly represent them before Congress and secure justice for them; that there were nearly 300,000 in the Grand Army of the Republic, and much over one-half million, altogether, of veterans, all of whom had their attention concentrated upon the Commander-in-Chief and the Committee. It was exceedingly desirable that no stone should be left unturned to promote this legislation, and he much desired a meeting with the Committee on Pensions. Mr. Loudenslager said that he would be only too happy to secure such a meeting, but that he was only one member of the Committee, and could not tell what the others would do. Commander-in-Chief Brown reiterated the strong desire of the comrades of the Pension Committee to meet Mr. Loudenslager's Committee, and could not tell what the others would do. Commander-in-Chief Brown reiterated the strong desire of the comrades of the Pension Committee to meet Mr. Loudenslager's Committee, and could not tell what the others would do. Commander-in-Chief Brown reiterated the strong desire of the comrades of the Pension Committee to meet Mr. Loudenslager's Committee, and could not tell what the others would do.

After leaving Speaker Cannon's room the Commander-in-Chief and Committee went to the room of the Senate Committee on Pensions, where a lengthy interview was had with Senator McCumber, who was thanked on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic for his pension bill and his efforts in behalf of justice to the veterans. The Senator said that his heart was in the passage of the bill, and that he would do all that a Senator could do to secure its consideration and passage. He felt sure that if the House would pass the bill with amendments that these would be promptly agreed to by the Senate.

Tuesday morning was spent in consulting with different members of the House and Senate, and at 2 o'clock the Committee met the House Committee on Pensions for a lengthy consultation of the bill.

The Commander-in-Chief and committee met the Pension Committee at 2 o'clock, according to agreement, and found the full committee present. The ground was again gone over at length, and the entire satisfaction of Mr. Loudenslager and all the members of his committee, who express themselves as fully satisfied with the bill, as a present measure, to be granted in the future, as the needs of justice to the veterans might dictate. Several members agreed to defer amendments which they had at heart to the next term, and vote for the bill as it stands. The Commander-in-Chief and committee left for home feeling quite sanguine that the bill would be soon reported and passed by the House.

A Minneapolis man inquired at a drug store for "some of that Vermont maple syrup." An opportunity was lost by not directing him to the nearest grocery.

They are now passing over the old records of "Vermont maple syrup," a new label reading "Vermont maple and cane syrup." The truth is told, and the flavor remains the same.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

Elsewhere we give a letter from a comrade in regard to the Japanese question in California. It is a frank and, we think, complete statement of the situation, and it will appeal to all lovers of fair play and justice. The matter of education is a purely domestic one, which every State has the sole and unlimited right to adjust according to the wishes of her people. If California chooses to make a law that only children with red hair shall be admitted to her schools, she is within her rights and prerogatives, and no one can say her nay. According to the presentation set forth in this letter, California has been unusually liberal to the aliens who are domiciled within her borders, and has made all proper provisions for their education. It is manifestly unjust as well as impolitic as a matter of school regulation to mingle with the little children of California pupils of much older age and a wholly different standard of ethics and ideals, and absolutely more deficient in what we consider education than the youngest children who are sent to school. Such an intermingling cannot but be prejudicial to the best interests of the schools and harmful to the children. There is no reason in the world why, if these foreigners want education, they should not go to schools especially provided for them and adjusted to their peculiar needs. The earthquake was especially severe on the school buildings of San Francisco, and it will be a long time before the city has sufficient buildings to accommodate her own children. These should be her first care. "He who provides for his own family denies the faith, and is worse than an infidel." California's first duty is undeniably toward her own children, and she need not think of any other until she has provided adequately for them. If there is a burning need for these Mongolian aliens to be educated, if there is anything in our relations with Japan to require us to assume the burden of their education, then it should be borne by the United States, and not by the State of California and the city of San Francisco.

Everybody is out gunning for grafters now. It is a very necessary process—a National housecleaning as it were—and until it is finished we shall all have to wade around in dirty shops, and witness a good deal of unpleasant spitting. Presently it will be all over, thank Heaven, and we shall be able to sit in peace and comfort in a purified and disinfected house, with many once fine reputations thrown into the ash barrels, with the spatters carefully wiped off others that will look better for the process, with their solid value demonstrated, and life will go on again in its old satisfactory way.

Representative Goulden, of New York City, voluntarily did a great deal of good work in behalf of the Prisoners of War Pension bill, by appearing before the Senate Committee in advocacy of the bill proposed by the National Prisoners of War Association. Comrade Goulden is a veteran, a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is always ready and more than willing to help his comrades wherever an opportunity presents itself. He is known among the comrades of New York for his excellent work in many directions, and particularly as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Bath and Secretary of the Commission that erected the Soldiers and Sailors' monument in Riverside Park, New York.

THE GOVERNOR AT JAMAICA.

While there is no better man in the world than a good Englishman, there is no bigger cad than a caddish Englishman. This has been demonstrated by no less a person than Gov. Sweetenham, of Jamaica. Last week that fair tropic island was stricken by one of those great disasters only too frequent in its history. The beautiful little city of Kingston suffered from a terrific earthquake shock which threw down the buildings, catching thousands of people in the ruins, with the loss of hundreds of lives. Then the customary sequence of fire followed, leaving an immense number of people homeless and producing overwhelming distress and terror. The earthquake seems to be part of the feverish disturbances of the earth's crust which have been manifest for several months, beginning with the terrible disaster at San Francisco. That catastrophe had made the American people alert on the subject, and at the first news Admiral Davis, commanding our South Atlantic fleet, hastened thither with the ships immediately at hand, and as punishment for San Francisco, went to work with zeal to render the much-needed help that could be given by hundreds of able, willing, well-trained American sailors. The gratitude of the Jamaican people was boundless and expressed freely thru the local press. This did not please at all Alexander Sweetenham, the Governor of the island, who sent a letter which it is painful to think could have been written by a high British official. It was as follows:

"Dear Admiral: Thanks very much for your letter, your kind call, and all the assistance given or offered us. While I most heartily appreciate the very generous offers of assistance, I feel it my duty to ask you to re-embark the working parties and all parties which your kindness prompted you to land. "If, in consideration of the American Vice Consul's assiduous attentions to his family at his country house, the American Consul made guards, in your opinion, also he was present and it was not guarded an hour ago, I have no objection to your detaching a force for the sole purpose of guarding; but the party must have no firearms and nothing more offensive than clubs or staves for this function."

"I find your working party was this morning helping Mr. Crosswell, of his store. Crosswell was delighted that the work was done without cost. If your Excellency should remain long enough, I am sure almost all the private owners would be glad of the services of the navy to save expense."

"It is no longer a question of humanity; all the dead died days ago, and the work of burying them is a necessity of convenience. "I would be glad to accept delivery of the safe which it is alleged thieves had possession of. The American Vice Consul has no knowledge of it; the safe is close to a sentry post, and the officer of the post professes ignorance of the incident."

"I believe the police surveillance of the city is adequate for the protection of private property. I may remind your Excellency that not long ago it was discovered that thieves had lodged in and pillaged the residence of some New York millionaire during his absence in the summer; but this would not have justified a British Admiral landing an armed party and assisting the New York police."

"I have the honor to be, with profound gratitude and the highest respect, your obedient servant."

"Alexander Sweetenham, Governor." This abounds in insinuations and innuendoes unworthy of the paternity of a school boy. Rear-Admiral Davis, of course, could do nothing else than immediately re-embark his troops and sail away in just indignation, much to the regret of the Jamaicans of the better class and anger at their Governor. The information was telegraphed to London, and the British authorities there hastened to disclaim the Governor's action, while the press has scored him unmercifully. The Jamaicans say, and this is corroborated by the Americans, that the assistance so promptly rendered by Rear-Admiral Davis was of the utmost value, and that his leaving interrupted

the work of mercy to the infinite detriment of great numbers of wounded, invalids and other forms of suffering. It is probable that a great deal of politics entered into the Governor's action. The Jamaican whites have always been a turbulent, unsatisfactory people, very much like our ex-slaveholders in the South. They have cherished the memory of alleged wrongs and injuries committed upon them by the British Government very much as our ex-slaveholders do theirs. There are two strong factions among them. One, the more progressive, which sees that all the hopes of the future for Jamaica lie in the direction of more intimate connection with the United States, and the other strenuously pro-British in their sentiments and hating everything connected with the United States. Gov. Sweetenham seems to belong to the latter class, and has been making himself rather offensive in interfering with the employment of Jamaican laborers on the Isthmian Canal. At the time of the disaster some of the Jamaican papers took the opportunity to denounce the British Government for its failure to have any warships near at hand, allowing itself to be anticipated by the American Admiral. Probably these strictures stung Sweetenham into a burning jealousy and caused his remarkable action. He will be the chief sufferer, as there seems to be nowhere a more rapid and his defense or any justification offered for his folly. The relations between the United States and Great Britain will rather be improved than injured by the incident.

Charles F. Orvis, of Manchester, is the foremost Democrat in New Hampshire, and if his proclamation of principles were adopted by his party it would make it a much more formidable organization than it now is. He says:

"We contend for the system established by the fathers, a Federal authority for Federal purposes only, as strong as the Constitution has made it and not a whit stronger, and such sovereign State sovereignty, supreme, independent and unassailable within its own sphere. We contend also for the largest liberty of the individual and the least possible Government, State or Federal, consistent with the welfare of society. We object to the omnipresent, inquisitorial nose of authority thrust everywhere into our concerns. We contend that this is a Republic of free, self-governing men—an indestructible union of indestructible sovereign States."

If the year 1907 does not see a strong curbing of the railroads in every direction all signs fail. After a long-continued effort to boycott the electric railroads in its territory, the Central Passenger Association has come down under threats of appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and will hereafter exchange traffic with the 1,200 miles of electric lines in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

CHANGES IN PENSION ROLL DURING DECEMBER, 1906.

Number of pensioners on roll Nov. 30, 1906.....	978,724
Number of pensioners added to roll in December, 1906.....	2,544
Total.....	981,268
Number of pensioners lost to roll in December, 1906:	
By death.....	3,765
By remarriage.....	121
By limitation.....	91
By failure to claim.....	17
By other causes.....	45
Total.....	4,029
Number of pensioners on roll Dec. 31, 1906.....	977,239
Net loss for December, 1906.....	1,495
Civil War Invalid Pensioners.	
Number on roll Nov. 30, 1906.....	657,397
Number added to roll in December, 1906.....	771
Total.....	658,168
Number lost to roll in December, 1906:	
By death.....	2,371
By other causes.....	22
Total.....	2,393
Number on roll Dec. 31, 1906.....	655,875

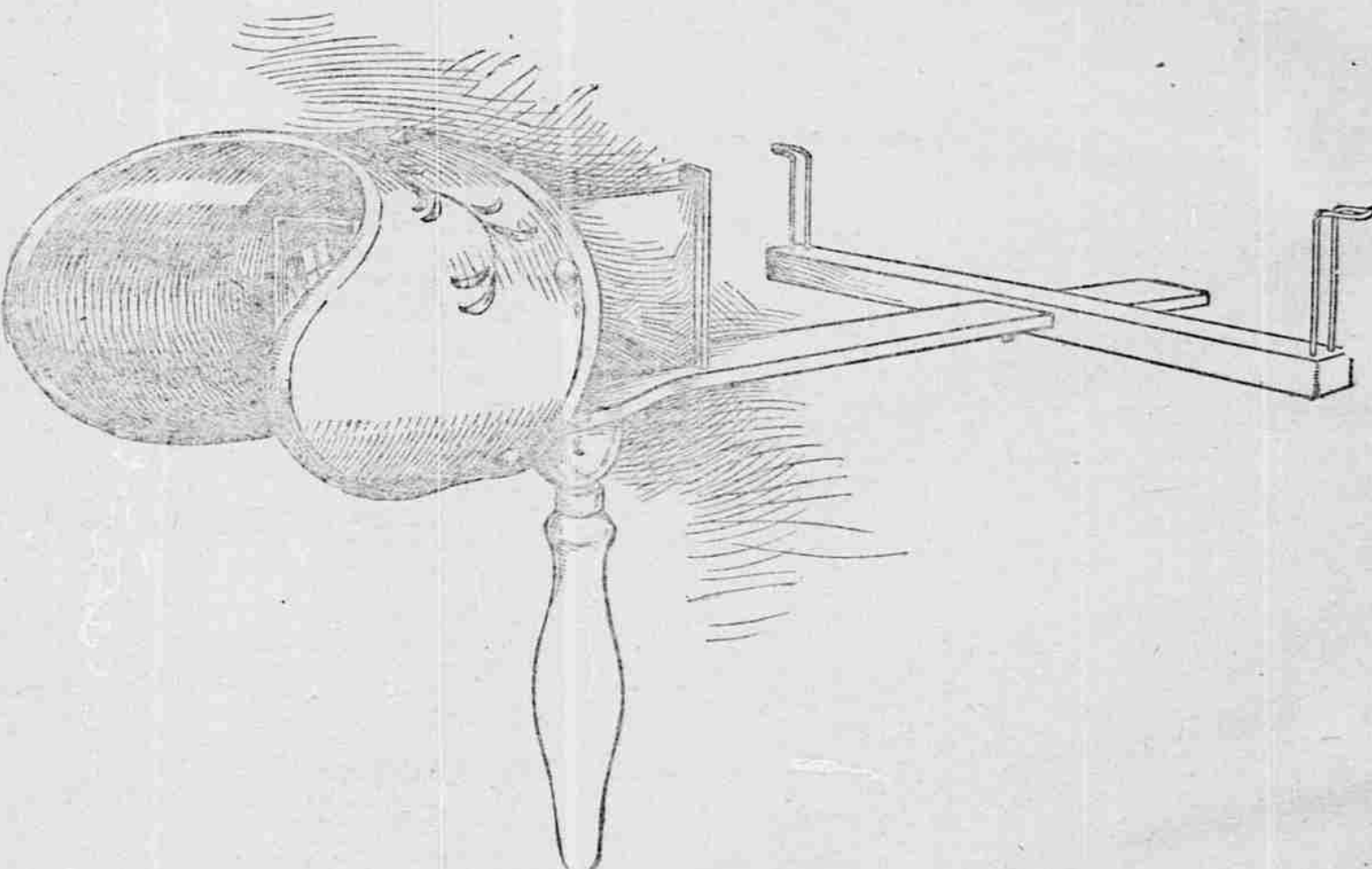
Stereoscope and View Offer.



The National Tribune has made arrangements with a large manufacturer of stereoscopes for such a very large supply that we are enabled to sell them at the very lowest price—a price that could not be secured by any party who would use only a limited number of the stereoscopes. The price is so low that we are enabled to offer to our readers a very handsome and serviceable stereoscope, together with The National Tribune for one year, at \$1.25. If anyone is dissatisfied with his stereoscope he may return it to us, postage paid, and we will return to him 75 cents.

Description of the Stereoscope.

The stereoscope is satin finish, aluminum hood, velvet edged, folding handle, oak-stained wood, perfect lenses of large size, purest glass, hood fits any face. The lens holder, the handle, the partition, the shaft, and the stereoscope holder are made of good quality oak-stained wood, with a rubbeddown finish, giving it a beautiful luster not easily scratched or marred, as is the case with a varnished-scope. Our



stereoscope is a rich and beautiful instrument. The rubbed finish, oak-stained wood, the velvet edge aluminum hood make an effective and attractive instrument. The handle, fixtures and the spring on the stereoscope holder are the best quality of spring brass. The stereoscope is carefully constructed on scientific principles, and hence will not strain or tire the eyes as do so many inferior and cheap instruments.

Price, express charges prepaid, 75 cents. The National Tribune one year and the Stereoscope, both postpaid, \$1.25.

A New Series of Stereoscopic Views.

Eight sets of stereoscopic views entirely new, up to date—no old copies. Every view copyrighted and never before published. This series of stereoscopic views is put on the market, claiming the recognition of all users of stereographs, as new subjects never before published.

A TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

This set consists of 25 face-simile stereographs of a trip across the Continent, including all the historical and wonder spots of America. In face-simile photo colors.
Price 25 cents. With The National Tribune one year \$1.

A NEW SERIES OF COMICS.

This set consists of 25 new and thrilling comic scenes from life, including sets of comic situations in face-simile photo colors.
Price 25 cents. With The National Tribune one year \$1.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

This set consists of 25 views of the destruction of San Francisco, being the most complete stereographic history yet published. In photo colors.
Price 25 cents. With The National Tribune one year \$1.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

This set consists of 25 stereoscopic views of the life of Christ, the most realistic set of stereoscopic views ever produced. The great \$180,000 painting of Christ's last moments on Calvary, in five tableaux, together with authentic

stereographs of the Holy Sepulchre, the Manger, etc., as they are to-day, make up the most interesting of all the views that have been issued. In face-simile photo colors.
Price 25 cents. With The National Tribune one year \$1.

ODD SIGHTS AND ODD PEOPLE.

This set consists of 25 odd sights of the old world and new world and odd people, their manners and customs. In face-simile photo colors.
Price 25 cents. With The National Tribune one year \$1.

WONDERS OF THE OLD WORLD.

This set consists of 25 stereoscopic views of wonders of the old world in face-simile photo colors.
Price 25 cents. With The National Tribune one year \$1.

THE HOME PET. (Prize Series.)

This set consists of 25 comic home pet series and prize series of stereographic views, in competitive contest, of 25 groups of children and pets. This is the prize series selected from competitive exhibition of some of the best photographers in the United States. It is exclusively made into stereoscopic views and reproduced in colored face-simile stereoscopic views.
Price 25 cents. With The National Tribune one year \$1.

PANAMA VIEWS.

This set consists of 25 views of the Panama Canal Zone as seen by President Roosevelt during his recent visit to the Isthmus. The set everyone wants. It is a pictorial history of the 26th Century wonder—nothing like it ever published.
Price 25 cents. With The National Tribune one year \$1.

A TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

(25 colored views.) 35 cents.

WONDERS OF THE OLD WORLD.

(25 colored views.) 35 cents.

ODD SIGHTS AND ODD PEOPLE.

(25 colored views.) 35 cents.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

(25 colored views.) 35 cents.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

(25 views, plain.) 35 cents.

THE HOME PET PRIZE SERIES.

(25 colored views.) 35 cents.

NEW SERIES OF COMIC VIEWS.

(25 colored views.) 35 cents.

PANAMA VIEWS.

(25 views, plain.) 35 cents.

Stereoscope and The National Tribune one year \$1.25.
Any set of views and The National Tribune one year \$1.00.
Any two sets of views, 60 cents.
Any three sets of views, 90 cents.
Any five sets of views, \$1.25.